# KITCHENER'S ARMY USE OF EXPLOSIVES

New Men Maintain Cheerful Composition and Methods of Spirits and Are Eager for a Fight.

BANDS LEFT BACK HOME, **BUT THE BAGPIPES PLAY** 

Graduates of Universities Dig Trenches and Chum With Illiterate Comrades.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, July 22 .- The "keecheenaires." as the French peasants call the new army, front. Tommee begins to feel like the oldest inhabitant. By the way, he does not like to be called "Tommy," though the world persists in a word which is as objectionable to him as "Jacky" is

to the American blue jacket. The British regular did all the fighting for the first five months of the war. He had his joke at the expense of the territorials, who are about the same as the American National Guard, when they arrived. The territorials thought that they were made soldiers when the war broke out, but they were drilled for months at home before they were sent to France, where they were drilled some more and set to digging reserve trenches behind the line. In the spring they had their turn, and the Canadians,

"Don't be downhearted! There are still some Boches left!" the territorials join the regulars in saying to the new join the regulars in saying to the new army. - Beside the new army the territorials feel like G. A. R. men.

"It's kind of you! We knew that you could have killed them all off, if you had wanted to," the Kitcheners reply.

"Don't charge too fast! Wait for us to catch up!" call the regulars.

"We'll wait on the Rhine!" answer the new army

#### Brings a New Element.

Well named is the new army. It has brought a new element into life at the front. They bear the stamp of long route marches over English roads and of the merciless formal training of the drill ground.

On seeing three or four hundred soldiers bathing in a canal their broad chests and the fine play of their muscles told that they were of the first hundred thousand which answered the call to arms last August call to arms last August.

If the average old-timer of the trenches

had to run five miles against the average new army man he would be blown half way and the new army man would trot
past the goal an easy winner. Sitting
in a dugout under shell fire is not exercise.
When man come out of the troubles the want to sleep and eat. The tendency is

to grow fat.

The veterans are fight-hardened and trench-hardened, but not muscle-hardened. That is the reason why the officers encourage cricket and foot ball and other sports. It saves the men from drudgery The other night when one heard some

soldiers billeted in a barn singing one was certain without asking that they were new army men. The British regular Naither elated or depressed he plugs along doing his day's work. As the new army lows in he will be outnumbered, but un-

# New Men Are Singing.

Those new army men are singing "God Save the King" before they lay down in the straw for the night in the land of France, which was all so new and strange to them and so commonplace to the veterans. Their fresh young voices were pleasant to the ear.

Every one hopes they will keep on singing. A mere layman did not know but that they might bring their bands. At intervals one asks himself what is missing. in this British army, anyway? Then he answers music, of course.

If a band were to start playing in the

trenches there would be a shrapnel bul-let through the drum and a high explosive the mouth of the horn in short order. Bands may have no place at the front, but that does not rule out the Scotch bag-pipe. When you hear "The Campbells Are Coming" at the head of a company marching back from the trenches—well, for want of other music, the bagpipe be-comes sweet to other than Scotch ears. No modernization of war will separate a cotch regiment from its pipes.
"The bands were left at home to aid

recruiting, say the new army men.
"We will not know but your officers . might bring along their swords," remarked the old-timers.

There the veterans were having a dog

at expense of the young junior officers, many of whom were at school when the war began. If there is any ornament which is obsolete at the front it

The sword is the officer's symbol of wears his sword belt. Only one fresh holding their swords at their However, if all wore their caps with band and visors and no tops it would soon seem commonplace.

### Carries a Walking Stick.

The young officer of the new army, who a year ago had no idea of ever being an officer, also has the empty frog author follows the development of powand carries a walking stick. His sword der through its early stages of brown powder to the two principal forms of smokeless powder for military purbeen checked outside the cloakroom of war, along with his umbrella, which no one thinks of carrying at the front | vided; You cannot tell him from the other officers except by his eagerness and his nattalion insignia.
"I had studied trenches and dug prac-

tice trenches and wilnessed trench demonstrations," said one of them, "but when I came to go into a trench for instruction under fire I found that t was not like what I had imagined wonder why nobody has yet been able to describe a trench so you can really t. Even the photographs deceive They are always taken of some show trench.

show trench."
For ten months the new army had waited for its mecca. Its soldiers have read all about the effects of modern shell fire. They know what they are in for. Learners they came among ex-

perts, expecting to be ragged a great deal as novices by the old hands, and except for the veteran regular's little jokes at their expense they have found everybody very kind.
"We need you and there can't be too many of you," say the old-timers. "It's you who must finish the job which we

have begun. There are men in this new army who have incomes of ten thousand a year digging trenches beside a man who had

not a shilling when he enlisted; uni-versity graduates taking their baptism of shell fire as privates, who "pal up" with men who can hardly read and

# TREATING IN SALOONS

# NOW IN TRENCHES INCREASED BY WAR

**Production Described by** Maj: E. P. O'Hern.

**DIVIDES THE PRODUCT** INTO THREE CLASSES

Molecules Made Up of Atoms or Units Possessing Great Latent Force.

While several million pounds of pow der are being burned weekly on the battlefields of Europe, and discussion just issued by the Smithsonian Institution gives much timely information or the subject. The paper is written by Mai. Edward P. O'Hern of the ordnance department, United States Army, and called explosives and the increasing extent of their use and production, as well as their composition, uses, method of employment, and the results accomplished.

"An explosive," says Maj. O'Hern, "is substance of which the molecules are made up of a number of atoms or units rather loosely bound together in an unstable condition, ready to seek new and simpler combinations upon the furnishing of a sufficient motive force to start the operation. This is usually supplied through a primer ignited by slow-burning fuse, or by a wire heated by an electric current. When started, the heat and shock developed will cause a continuation of the action throughout the mass of the explosive. The enormous power that can thus be developed from a comparatively small quantity of material is indicated by the thousands of fragments into which a twelve-inch armor-piercing projectile was broken by the detonation of a bursting charge about 5½ per cent of its weight." ed by an electric current. When start

### Divided Into Three Classes.

The author divides explosives into three classes, progressive or propelling explosives, known as low explosives; detonating explosives, or high explosives, and detonators or fulminates. For all classes the effect of the explosion is dependent upon the quantity of gas and heat developed per unit of weight and volume of the explosive, the rapidity of the reaction and the character of the confinement, if any, given the explosive charge. The rapidity of reaction varies greatly with different explosive substances and with he manner in which the explosion is started.

Black gunpowder, smokeless powder and black blasting powders are known as low explosives, for certain of which, such as smokeless powder, the explosion does not differ in principle from the burning of a piece of wood or other combustible. The combustion or other combustible. The combustion is very rapid, but is a surface action, proceeding from layer to layer until the grain is consumed. Such materials are known as low or progressive explosives, although the total power developed through the combustion of a unit weight may be very great and would be destructive unless properly controlled.

Progress of "Explosive Reaction." In high explosives such as dynamite, nitroglycerin, guncotton, some blasting powders, and most of the "permissible explosives" approved by the United States bureau of mines for use in mines where gas explosions are liable to occur, the progress of the explosive reaction is not by burning from layer to layer, but the breaking up of the initial molecules gives rise to an ex-plosive wave, which is transmitted with great velocity in all directions throughout the mass and causes its almost instantaneous conversion into gas.

velocity of propagation of the deto-nating kave has been determined for some materials to be more than 20,000 feet per second, or approximately four miles per second; this form of material is used in shells and for bursting pur-

poses.

The progressive emission of a gas from a low explosive such as burning gunpowder produces a pushing effect upon a projectile, whereas the sudden conversion of an equal weight of material into gas, as would happen with a high explosive, such as dynamite or nitroglycerin, would develop such high pressure and shattering effect as to establish and maintain their right to engage in commerce with neurupture the gun.

The action of fulminates is much more

brusque and powerful than that of the high explosives. Since they can be detonated by shock or the application of heat, they are used in primers and fuses to start action in both low and high explosives. One of the most important fulminates is fulminate of mer. portant fulminates is fulminate of mercury, which produces a pressure of about 48,000 atmospheres.

# Part Played by Explosives.

At no time in the history of the world have explosives played such a mighty authority; the sign that he is on duty part in deciding the destiny of nations. In place of it the officer at the front of the officer at the officer at the front of the officer at the officer at the front of the officer at the offi as they are playing today in the proseto the front would see anything odd in cution of the general European war. countless officers with empty frogs for Their extensive use in the mighty encution of the general European war. gines of destruction such as the submarine mine, the torpedo, and in pro-jectiles thrown from cannon to great distances with marvelous accuracy, is resulting in loss of life and destruction of property on an unprecedented scale.

Beginning with black powder, the stating that the use is quite evenly di-vided; the United States Army and Navy, the French army and navy, and the German army using the former, and the British army and navy and the Ger-

man navy using the latter.

He then gives much detailed information concerning the manufacture, life, source of supply and tests of smokeless jects relating to life of guns, bursting charges for projectiles, armor-piercing projectiles, high explosive shells, shrapnel, fuses, aeroplane bombs, means of igniting explosives, mines, torpedoes, and the storage and shipment of explosives in the United States are dis-

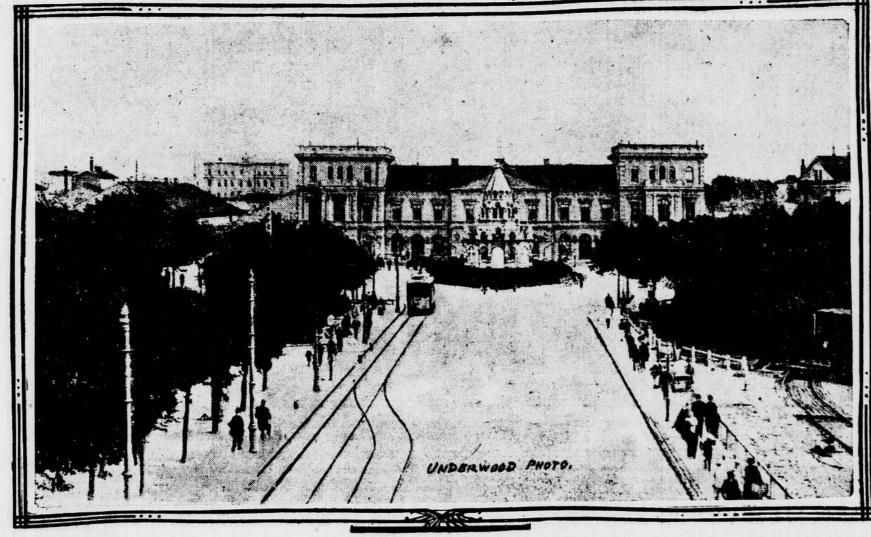
# **AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ILL** AND IS KEPT TO HIS BED

LONDON, August 7.-The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent says that a telegram re ceived from Vienna reports that Em peror Francis Joseph has had a severe chill and is confined to his bed in the Schoenbrunn castle. The condition of the emperer, however, is said not to be

#### Ohio Banker Killed by Train. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, August 7 -

Dohrman J. Sinclair, millionaire banker

RAILWAY STATION AT RIGA, RUSSIA'S IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE ON THE BALTIC, WHICH FACES CAPTURE BY THE TEUTONS.



THE CHAPEL SEEN IN THE PICTURE IN FRONT OF THE STATION WAS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE DAY WHEN EMPEROR ALEXANDER III

# \$24,000,000 IS VOTED TO FEED THE FRENCH

Chamber of Deputies Takes Further Steps to Care for Civil

Population.

PARIS. August 7.-The chamber of deputies has passed a bill carrying an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs (\$24,000,000) to be used in the purchase merce to requisition wheat and flour in commerce to make purchases in the colonies or abroad and to distribute supplies according to the needs. The measure also creates an advisory committee.

A finding of these were placed in the captain left kingby wednesday, at the disposal of the Associated Press he met en route he refers to as those "funny little Frenchmen." His stay in Egypt is given in the diary in bleak notes devoid of interest. Wednesday, A dozen of the diaries were read. April 21, his ship arrived in Saros bay.

The new undersecretary of war, Jos Thiery, who is called "minister of sup-plies," speaking in favor of the bill, frankly admitted that there had been waste and disorganization in purchas-ing army supplies, but he assured the chamber that reorganization was well under way.

An attempt by the socialists to inject

a rider creating a government mo-nopoly of grain was defeated by a vote

### **PACKERS RENEW PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH SEIZURES**

Ask State Department to Secure Freedom for Trade With Neutrals.

Protests of American packers against British interference with the packers trade with neutral European countries are to be considered in the preparation of the forthcoming rejoinder to the British notes about the recent order in coun-

Representatives of the packers renewed their protest at the State Detral nations be made.

meat products on the way to neutral countries, but held for English prize court action. They declared the packers' European trade had been paralyzed by British interference, and that added injury had been done by the sus pension of cable orders, destroying their trade with Holland. Their shipments were made to their regular Eu ropean agents for distribution, they declared, and it was impossible to comply with the British requirement that specific consignees be named for each order.

# REFUSED BY CORONER.

Request for Permission to Sel "Freak" Man's Body Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 7.-The coroner of Philadelphia has refused the request of a boarding house keeper that she be given the freak body of Wilposes, nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin, liam Gutenmiller, former boarder, so that she could sell it to the highest bidder and thus get back money she had advanced the man. William Gutenmiller had committed

suicide. His heart was on his right side and other organs were not in their natural position. Physicians had discovered his position. Physicians had discovered his strange physical make-up, and worry over his peculiar construction, it is believed, caused him to end his life. Gutenmiller owed the woman a board bill, and had borrowed small sums from her from time to time, telling her that when he died she could get money for his body from a medical college.

The coroner told the woman that under

the law he could not give her the body. It is probable that it will be turned over to the state anatomical board if no one laims it for proper burial.

# ECUADOR TO TAKE PART.

Republic Will Be Represented in International Commission.

The republic of Ecuador will be rep resented on the international high commission on uniformity of laws relating to trade and other subjects of interest to South, Central and North point of the bayonet." America, according to a message received at the Treasury Department Ecuador's minister of finance will act as chairman of the delegation. The other members will be Miguel Seminario, Rafael Vasconez, Julio Burtando Aguirre, Francisco Urbina Jado, Alberto Bustamante, John Cueva Garcia,

# DEAD BRITISH TELL, IN DIARIES, OF LIFE IN GALLIPOLI TRENCHES

# Use of Bayonet Frequent—One Regiment Funked And Was Driven Out of Shelter By Other Soldiers.

GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Turkey, June 19.—Many dead British soldiers the lot is that of a Capt. F. I. Lynch. of wheat and flour for feeding the civil population. The limit of such purchases is fixed at 209,000,000 francs. The bill authorizes prefects under the control of the minister of compared to the course of the many interesting documents, among them diameters to requisition wheat and flour in the control of the minister of compared to requisition wheat and flour in the control of the minister of compared to the body is disposed of it is searched for many be intended for a "D" or "J."

His diary is well kept, gives the most minute details, and mirrors a minute constantly under great strain. There are in it many allusions to himself as a "lucky man" or a many constantly with the control of the minister of compared to the body is disposed of it is searched for may be intended for a "D" or "J."

His diary is well kept, gives the most minute details, and mirrors a minute constantly under great strain. There are in it many allusions to himself as a "lucky man" or a many constantly under great strain. ries of fallen officers and men, have been France, and empowers the minister of found. A number of these were placed

> Parts of them are given here. Life in the trenches is pictured as one long round of "fatigue and squadding" and squadding and squadding overboard, of which number imped overboard, of which number is the same day the Turks fired on the same day the Turks fired on the British transport Manita with the result that about seventy soldiers jumped overboard, of which number keeping back the Turks, whom nearly about sixty were drowned, according all had come to respect and fear.
>
> The diary of Private R. Charlesworth Of the many entries a few will be The diary of Private R. Charbesworth, 5th Platoon, "B" Company, 8th Man- Lynch chester Regiment, thirty-two years old,

is somewhat typical of those kept by

and often officers with humane inclina-The regiment was picked for service in the Dardanelles. It was embarked on the steamer Ionian of Glas-

trench. On the 27th we moved to the second line of trenches." "A march past Sir Ian Hamilton" in and Egypt appears to have been the most important event to another, whose

# Makes His Will.

The diary of another contains the cover. It read: "My will: Everything I possess go to my father.

(Signed) "WILFRED HAYES. "5th Batt., Manchester Regiment." The entries are extremely matter of

"May 15, Turks advance. "May 16, one of our officers shot dead.
"May 21, nothing doing all day."
Many references to attacks by the
Turks follow. The "Royal Scots" are
given much credit by the writer for their brave conduct. "May 27, not a minute's sleep for three days and three nights.

Regiment) were digging in a trench, which they had advanced to during the on top of me. Fighting at its worst which they had advanced to during the night, when they were surprised by the Turks. They retired, leaving rifles and equipment behind. We saw the Turks playing with the rifles and bayonets, which were left behind. The artillery and infantry peppered them. The sth Essex were to take back the trench and the sixth, who were in the reserve trenches, resting after two nights of advancing and trench digging, had to go and support them. The ging, had to go and support them. The eighth lost heavily, although the sixth had few casualties. The eighth got the order to advance with fixed bayonets, but funked it, so we sixth would not let them stay in the trench, and pushed them stay in the trench, and pushed

were the only survivors in a trench. Reinforcements were sent. "May 30, we are still in the trenches

Then comes the penultimate entry.
is dated "June 3, Cousin Richard killedonly me left out of the three of us."

# Last Bayonet Charge.

And then the last: at the point of the bayonet. Twelve Private William Sykes of the 8th

Battalion, Manchester Regiment, en- RIGA BRITISH CONSULATE listed as No. 2029 at the age of seventeen years and five months, had nothing but his letters on his person wher

with a "charmed life."
The captain left Rugby Wednesday

given here in the exact words of Capt. Bayonets a Sniper.

regiment in Mustapha Pacha camp, Al- whom were killed outright. In the the Spaniards took the place again in exandria. The insects there were a morning just before we retired I bandplague, his diary says, and the men were aged a sergeant of the R. M. L. I., glad when they were transferred to whose brains were hanging out of the Polymedia camp, on the Island of hack of his head A griper suddenly back of his head. A sniper suddenly among their prominent aspirations. The Bayerian troops: Then come references to long route fired a couple of shots, wounding again commercial marches and much drill. Later the some of the wounded. I took a little regiment was sent to Cairo. More time to locate the devil and fired a guessed. Dunkirk was geographically, marches followed. Many men fell out that bright devil and fired a commercially and politically central, a year-old veteran of 1866 and 1870-71, shot, bringing him down a hill 200 tions would help some poor enlisted feet above. I took the belt from his youngster by carrying his rifle for him. keepsake. I was very much surprised to find him to be a German. I gave him a fine death of about six or seven gow.

For about a month Private Charbesworth fought at Sid-el-Bahr, life being a series of alternate shifts of "work and rests." Then comes the last entry:

"On the 26th (May) we finished the trench. On the 27th we moved to the record line of trenches."

"May 15, Turkish guns reached base reached base and four man."

killing eighty-five horses and four men, and wounding sixteen men. On the 13th the Turks killed eighty horses and twenty men."
In the same entry Capt. Lynch speaks

as he thinks, will be sentenced to death. Four others, he says, have already been sentenced to death, but sentence had to belonging to the Munster Fusileers and the Worcester Regiment. There is little sleep to be had and the Turks give no quarter, says the entry, nor do they permit the care of the wounded and killed, because the German officers are against this. Capt. Lynch writes of his own trench as being filled with dead men and accouterment.

May 19. Turks showed great pluck. We like the way the Turks come up to us in great bundles as the Germans. into our bullets.'

"Saturday, May 22.—Had avery nar-row escape. Was unbuttoning my great-coat. I bent my head to see what had

# are dropping terribly near. Found frag-

ments of German, French, English and Turkish made shells. They are splen-

about something awful. Some strong chemicals have been put in the water to may 30, we are still the trenches and are getting very worn and tried.

"May 31, Turks attacking. Eighth unable to hold their own; one of our platoons to aid. The eighth begin to retire, but the sergeant in charge of the sixth will not allow them to re-

inspection by the Associated Press correspondent of the Sid-el-Bahr Turkish trenches and camps has established "June 4, preparing to take hill 709 that today. There are not more than o'clock we charge the Turks at the that up to May 4 none at all were active

# **UNDER U. S. PROTECTION**

# IDUNKIRK OFTEN SCENE OF BLOODY WARFARE

Important Stronghold Since the Tenth Century, When Fortified by Baldwin III.

Vies With Bordeaux as Third Con

Rich, Busy City.

mercial Port of France; a

contested points of the world war, ver since the fall of Antwerp, is defollows: "Dunkirk, the fourth seaport

rance, has been an important stronghold from the days when it was fortifled by Baldwin III, Count of Flanders. troubles, changing masters as the strife which converge at this point. for the continental channel coast ran in favor of first one and then the other. The kings of France disputed the possession of the town with the counts which converge at this point.

No details of the capture of Warsaw beyond the meager official reports have been received here. A number of German war correspondents arrived in the charm in his simple description of the survivor out of a company of eightytrip to Egypt and the installing of the five rank and file, the majority of in 1646 for his master, Louis XIV, and to send and dispatches. 1652. Austria held it.

"The Frenchman, the Anglo-Saxon the Dutchman and the German included out for transmission abroad the acand military value, of commercial promise and a naval advantage to the power holding it. In 1658 Marshall Turenne beat the Spaniards here, and with him fought 8,000 of Cromwell's Ironsides. The Battle of the Dunes was almost as red and violated the state of the property of the state of t lent as are the relentless struggles now going on ami sandy ridges.

# Often Under Fire.

other entries made in a calendar, consist entirely of "on" and "off" duty and similar routine remarks.

It wenty men."

In the same entry Capt. Lynch speaks of a deserter who had been caught and, as he thinks, will be sentenced to death.

France and England, Dunkirk became the center of a war of privateers on been commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Of the four one was a serdamage upon the island kingdom that owner's will on the inside page of the geant-corporal and three were privates the English insisted upon the destruction of the harbor and fortifications as part of the terms of the peace of Utrecht in 1713. The English repeated this demand at the peace of Paris in In 1793 the English forces under the Duke of York laid a determined but unsuccessful siege to the port. "Dunkirk is a fortress of the first class, and it is a central point in a com-plex net of fortresses. Calais, Graveus in great bundles as the Germans. lines. Bergues and Bourbourg form a They fall like ninepins. You can's help triangle of strongholds, with Dunkirk hitting the brutes, they simply walk at the apex, whose fronts protect the coast and the approach from Belgium.
A chain of forts stretches east from
Dunkirk to cover the movements of a three days and three nights.
"May 28, we were obliged to move to our reserve trench.
"May 29, during the afternoon the Sth B. M. R. (8th Battalion, Manchester of the Manchest coat. I bent my head to see what had happened, when a bullet hit me a bang on the top knot. Had I not bent my napper I would have been buried by and to strengthen them the whole surbut impregnable. With all the dune country awash, and dominated by pow-erful batteries, the port of Dunkirk of-

fers a difficult military problem.
"The port is situated in the department of Nord, 155 miles north of Paris and twenty-eight miles northeast of Calais. It is fifty-three miles northwest of Lille, one of the great French industrial towns back of the German lines. Dixmude, on the German front, is scarcely more than twenty miles way. The surrounding country is low away. The surbulance country is low, broken by sand ridges, fertile in stretches cut in all directions by canals them over the parapet. Same day a wounded man crawled into our trench and said that a sergeant and four men were the only survivors in a trench. Reinforcements were sent and the sergeant and the survivors in a trench. highly improved, consisting of a num-ber of inner basins and great floating docks in the roadstead, where the largest ships are handled.

#### A Commercial Port. "Dunkirk contested third place upo

Addie another letter."

The last entry reads:
"Wednesday, June 3.—Called out last night to go to base, but the order was very soon cancelled. We are not sorry to go to our beds."

Capt. Lynch must have mistaken some of the blond Turks, with Georgian and Circassian ancestry, for Germans, An circassian ances cultural districts of Flanders and Ar tois and the humming factory town of Lille, Roubaix, Valenciennes, Armentieres and Tourcoing poured their surpluses into this city in times of peace. It did an annual import and export trade to the value of \$150,000,000, TREATING IN SALOONS
BANNED IN LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL

August 7.—Treating has been made illegal in a new and drastic exwere standing on the railroad track pale on sade and a number of business associated and a number of business associated and a number of business associated regulating the sale of liquor in saleon and clubs here. Credit also been abolished. The period in which liquor may be sold is limited to five and a half hours per day.

Other members with the strip ports of the angular semination with the cities ports of the angular semination of the city, was struck and financier of this city, was struck and two ones, and seal of the mouth of the mo

# GERMANS REGRET LACK OF CAPTURES TAKEN BY GERMANS

People Expected Seizure of Llama and Wico, Oil Steamers. Many Prisoners and Guns at Warsaw.

FORTS OF THE CAPITAL VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED

Out Precarious Position of Russian Forces.

Warsaw have fallen virtually undamaged into the hands of the Germans, according to information reaching here. The defenses of Ivangorod, however, vere destroyed by the Russians before wo fortresses appear to have completd the evacuation without material loss and to have carried away a large part of the stores and munitions of war Philadelphia July 14 for the Swedish accumulated in Warsaw for the armies n Poland.

Gen. von Kessel, military commander of Berlin, ordered a salute of sixty 'victory shots" fired at noon in honor of the taking of Warsaw.

imposing capture of prisoners and guns mposing capture of prisoners and guns n Warsaw, but military experts here June, was taken into Kirkwall, but was

do not share this feeling.

They point out as the real significance of the capture of the two fortresses that the Russians thereby have lost the fortified base of operations which gave them such immense advantage in the lost the the them such immense advantage in the earlier movements in Poland, and that this advantage now has been transferred to the Germans, who can utilize it either for defensive strategy or to facilitate a further offensive campaign gainst the Russian army.

#### Still Chance of Big Captures.

If prisoners and guns are desired here is still a chance of making a considerable capture, the military writers say, for the Russians crowded within the long salient running out to the fortress of Novo Georgievsk are in a precarious position. With German armies on three sides the mouth of the Sack, from which they must escape is a dozen miles wide and from the north Gen. von Gallwitz's army has broken Malmo, Sw through the defensive lines and is pressing irresistibly down toward the at Malmo.

Narew river.

No indications of an evacuation of Novo Georgievsk by the Russians have been received here, and Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the scribed in a recent war primer issued by the National Geographic Society, as which is really stronger and more important than Warsaw, to stand a siege

### Hold East Bank of Vistula.

bank of the Vistula at Warsaw and in the tenth century, and, due to its command the crossing here, which is peculiar military value, it has been so important in facilitating the orderly the storm center of many European retreat by the railroads and chaussees

# Storming of Warsaw.

Bavarian troops: "Bavarian troops under command of commercially and politically central, a commercial promise and a naval advantage to the power holding it. In 1658 Marshall Turenne best the Russian stronghold on the form a corns of army officers design. the Russian stronghold on both banks of the Vistula river and reduced Warsaw yesterday. As soon as the rumor of the great event was circulated through the city the telephone wires were bent down with eager inquiries ddressed to the government authori-

ies.
"Immediately after the news was Often Under Fire.

"The port was ceded to England, and the English strengthened it and built a cltadel here. Louis XIV purchased it gratitude for the unparalleled achievement." for France from the impoverished ments of the brave armies who had been chasing the Russians from posi-tion to position since last May.

# Announced in Few Words.

"The reduction of Warsaw was announced by an official of the general staff in a few sober words. The victorious prince telegraphed his official report to his royal brother at Munich, who conferred upon him the highest Bavarian order, the Grand Cordon of Max Joseph.

"Ivangorod's fall after the capitulation of Warsaw was expected, and the former fortress was taken by the

Austro-Hungarian troops.

"Correspondents at the front report that Gen. von Woyrsch massed troops, bridge material and pontoons on trains opposite Nowo Alexandria, which caused the Russians to throw their best caused the registrant to throw their best troops and reserves toward that town. At night twenty pontoon trains, hidden under straw, moved the troops down the stream. The engineers quickly the stream. The engineers quickly threw four bridges across the many branches of the Vistula, and within a few hours the troops had crossed the river and surprised the Russians on the other side. They thus encircled Ivangorod from the north and cut the connecting lines to Warsaw."

# REJOICING IN VIENNA.

Fall of Warsaw and Ivangorod Wildly Celebrated by Austrians. ZURICH, Switzerland, August 7 .- Dispatches from Vienna state that the public manifestations of joy over the fall of Warsaw, which were intensified by the later news of the occupation of Ivangored by the Teutons, far exceeded any jubilation since the outbreak of

Public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags and great crowds promenaded the streets. The Ringstrasse in front of the ministry of war was blocked by people cheering the armies of the central allies, demonstrations continued until early hours this morning.

### LOSS OF ITALIAN AIRSHIP IS REPORTED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, August 7, by wireless to London.-An official statement given out by the German government says: "At midnight of August 6 the Italian port trade to the value of \$150,000,000, shipping sugar, coal, cereals, wool, forage, cement, textiles and iron manufactures, phosphates, tools, machinery and vegetables. It had growing textile and steel industries. It maintained communication with the chief ports of the United Kingdom, with New York, ports of South America and the orient, and imported wool jute, flax, petroleum, laken into Pola. airship Citta de Josi while endeavoring age. All the crew, consisting of three

# AMERICAN VESSELS

Seized While Bound for Stockholm.

ONE SHIP REPORTED TO HAVE GONE AGROUND

Military Writers of Berlin Point Consul General Harris Denies United States Craft Are Being Detained at Malmo.

MALMO, Sweden, August 7 .- The American steamers Llama and Wico. by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde. The Llama was seized August their retirement. The garrisons of the 4 near Lillegrundet, and the Wico on the following day near Oere Sund. The Llama left New York July 11 for Stockholm and the Wico sailed from

#### Steamers Held Up Before.

capital

Both steamers had been held up prior to this voyage by the British authorities. The Llama was detained at Kirk-Disappointment Voiced.

Some disappointment is expressed among the German people at the failure of the Teutonic forces to make an imposing capture of prisoners and guns

The Llama was detained at Kits wall April 6 while on her way to Copenhagen, but was released. Again in June the Llama, while bound from New York for Copenhagen with a cargo of gasoline and oil, was taken into Kirkwall, but was allowed to proceed.

The Wice, while bound from Philadel-The Wice

delphia from Stockholm, that he believed he had run down and sunk a submarine in the North sea on the

# Taken After Going Aground.

Wico, which was seized by the German authorities and taken into Swinemuni with her cargo of petroleum, was stated today in reference to

be," added M false report.

A dispatch from Copenhagen A 3 said the Malmo correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende telegraphed that several ships, laden with wheat from America, had been detained at Malmo owing to the discovery that the wheat which was consigned to Malmo mer-chants was destined for Germany. The correspondent said that three large steamships to which it was intende to transfer the wheat also had bee

# 1,200 TO TRAIN FOR WAR.

Business Men Go to Camp to Prepare to Be Officers.

NEW YORK, August 7.-Capt. Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., in charge of applications for admission to the Platts-The Overseas News Agency has given left Governors Island for Plattsburg. where the headquarters of the can will be established immediately. When the camp opens on Tuesday approximately 1.200 men drawn from the various lines of business are expected from a corps of army officers desig nated by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, com manding the Department of the East.

# PROVISIONAL REGISTRY.

Two Foreign-Built Ships Added to American Company's Fleet.

Two more of the fleet of foreign-built ships purchased for the American Transatlantic Company with money furnished by Hugo Stinnes of Essen. Germany, have been granted provi-sional American registration, according to information at the Department of They are the Lapland, now at Barrow, England, and the Solveig, detained at Marseille, France. Both are now under the Norwegian flag, but pro-

visional certificates will be issued by American consuls.

Registry of three other ships for which application was made at the same time by the company has been held up pending technical formalities regarding the bills of sale showing the company to American ownership. Inregarding the bills of sale showing transfer to American ownership. Investigation also is in progress as to the exact circumstances of the sale of the Haugurland, for which provisional registry already has been granted, a question as to the transfer having been raised.

# Bluemont, Va. In Blue Ridge Mountains

raised.

1,500 Feet Elevation **SUNDAY EXCURSION** 

\$1.00 Round \$1.00 (Children, Half Fare.) Fast electric trains leave 36th and M Sts. N.W., at 8, 9, 9:30 and

> Washington & Old Dominion R. R.

# A Race of Athletes

Surely we are becoming an att. letic people.

Look at the tennis courts, the golf links, the ball grounds on every side and consider how few there were ten years ago. It is a healthy sign of the times. It means greater things

ahead-with stronger men and

women to do the world's work.

These sports have, of course, developed specialized needs in dress and equipment, but they are needs easily supplied. A glance through the adver-tising columns of The Star will

nine times out of ten answer the questions of the athletic man or